

The Newport Mercury

OL. LXXXIII }
No. 4,313.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1844.

Established
A. D. 1759

The Newport Mercury
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
J. H. BARBER.
No. 133, Thames Street.

Terms—Two DOLLARS per annum.
Advertisements not exceeding a square
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents
all be charged for each subsequent inser-
tion.—All Advertisements (except where an
account is open) must be paid for previous
insertion.
No Paper discontinued (unless at the
discretion of the Editor) until arrearages are
paid.
Single papers SIX CENTS, to be had at the
Office.

JOB PRINTING.
such as Hand Bills, Posting Bills, Circu-
lars, Cards, Notifications, &c. &c., prompt-
ly executed at the usual prices.

STATIONERY, &c.
STEEL PENS; Lead Pencils; Slate
Pencils; Ink Stands; Wafers; Pen
Holders; Blue Ink; Taylor's Black
Ink, superior to any other; Ink Pow-
der; Writing and Letter Paper, of the
best quality; Quills; Pencil Leads;
Black Sand; Wallets; Account Books
of various sizes; Commercial Blanks;
Bill Paper, &c. &c. For sale at No.
133 Thames street, by
J. H. BARBER.

**VEGETABLE PULMONARY
BALSAM.**
For Coughs, Colds, Con-
sumptions, and all dis-
eases of the Throat, Lungs,
and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM
is an old, well tried, and almost
universally approved remedy. It has been
extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years
in almost every city and town in New
England, and also very extensively at the
South and West. It is recommended and
prescribed by many of the most respecta-
ble physicians as a safe, convenient, and
very efficacious medicine, and acknowl-
edged by thousands, who have for a long time
used it, and continue to use and recommend
it, to be the most valuable remedy for the
above complaints ever offered to the Ameri-
can public.

The proprietors of this article cannot re-
sist to the style of advertising which is of-
ten adopted at the present day. They do
not wish to deceive the credulous and un-
suspecting, but appeal with confidence to
the facts, and experience of a discerning
public. There are a few individuals in
New England who have not used this pre-
paration themselves, or who have not
friends who have used it. Numerous cer-
tificates from physicians and others, having
for many years been published, it is deemed
unnecessary to add any at this time. Be
sure to get the genuine. Call for it by its
whole name, "Vegetable Pulmonary Bal-
sam," and avoid "Carter's Pulmonary Bal-
sam," and the numerous imitations which
have sprung up in consequence of the great
celebrity of the true article. See that it
is signed Wm. Jonn Cutler. Prepared by
R. J. Taylor, Wholesale Druggists,
54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by
druggists, apothecaries, and country mer-
chants generally. Price 50 cents.

For sale in Newport, by
R. J. TAYLOR.
Nov. 2, 1844.—6m.

BEAVER, Pilot, and Broad Cloths,
Vestings, Flannels, Am. do. Serges,
Cassimeres, Vermont Cloths, Sattinets,
Cotton Flannels, Cottons, Tickings, Striped
Shirtings, and low priced Calicoes, very
cheap, at
Oct. 19.] **H. SESSIONS'**

For the Ladies Toilet.
Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c., in great
variety, just received and for sale at the
Confectionary and Variety Store of
Nov. 2. **T. STACY, JR.**

NEW FRUIT.
Oranges, Lemons, Cocoanuts,
Figs, Prunes, Raisins,
Grapes, Sultanina Raisins,
Apples of every kind,
And a great variety of Nuts, just re-
ceived and for sale at the Confectionary and
Variety Store of
Oct. 2. **T. STACY JR.**

Superior Seidlitz Powders
AND Seidlitz Water, in bottles, just re-
ceived and for sale at the Confectionary of
T. STACY, JR.

HAIR, tooth, finger, clothes and shaving
Brushes, in great variety, for sale at STA-
CY'S Variety store. [May 19]

Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.,
HAVE received from New York,
this week, in addition to their for-
mer large assortment, a great variety of
Elegant and Seasonable Goods,
embracing all the new and fashionable
articles, to which they would respect-
fully invite the attention of purchasers,
with the assurance that it is their inten-
tion to sell them as cheap as can be
found any where of equal quality.

Among them are
Zenobia and Cashmere Shawls;
Nett Worsted do.
Fine Blanket do.
Various styles elegant printed do.
Children's do.

Rich striped dress Silks;
Black and blue black Silks;
Cashmere decaise do.
do. de Laine;
Mousseline de Laine;
Affghan Satins, Chasans, Prints, &c. &c.

FOR CLOAKS:
French Merinoes and Thibets, of fine and
extra qualities;
English Merinoes;
Alpacas—all colors;
Striped Paris Cloakings;
Plaids, &c. &c.

Plaid and striped rich Fancy RIBBONS
Silk Velvets—all shades;
Gloves, &c. &c.
Also—in heavy Goods—
Beaver and Pilot Cloths;
Broadcloths;
Cassimeres;
Vermont Cloths;
Sattinets;

Blankets, Flannels, &c. &c.
Oct. 19.

At a Town Council holden Newport, Nov.
7th, 1844.

BE IT ORDAINED, That in future the follow-
ing Rules and Regulations be observed
in the New Burial Ground, viz:—That no per-
son shall be allowed to dig up the ground
in the act of fencing or building Vaults any
more than that is actually necessary for the same,
that they shall not obstruct any of the avenues
or any part of the ground unnecessarily
over twenty-four hours, by heaps of earth,
stone or any thing else, that every person
shall be required after they have done setting
fences, grave stones or building vaults or monu-
ments to clear up the ground all around and
put the same in as good order as before they
commenced, that they shall not trespass, dig
up or injure in any manner any other lot than
their own. Hereafter no earth shall be allowed
to be carried out of the ground, except by the
Street Commissioner, who is requested to take
up all heaps of surplus earth once a week, for
the use of the town, to put on the streets.—
No person shall under any pretence whatever
dig up any sod or grass in any part of the
ground except in their own lots. Any sec-
tion who shall bury in the New Ground shall
be required to make up the grave and sod the
same and clear up the ground in a proper man-
ner. No person shall on any account be per-
mitted to take down any part of the fences
around the ground and any person violating
or offending in any one of the foregoing Rules
or Regulations, shall pay a fine of ten dollars
for each and every offence; any person who
shall let into the ground, any hog, sheep, cat-
tle or horse, or any owner thereof who shall
suffer the same to remain there, shall pay as
a fine the sum of ten dollars, and any person
who shall willfully deface or injure in any
way any fence or fencing grave stone, tomb,
monument, trees or shrubbery therein shall
pay as a fine the sum of \$20 for each and
every offence, to be recovered in an action
of debt in the name of the Town Treasurer
of this town, before any Court of competent ju-
risdiction to try the same, one half to and for
the use of the informer and the other half to
and for the use of the town. Ordered that
the above be published three weeks in the New-
port Mercury. True copy—witness,
B. B. HOWLAND, Council Clerk.

Thiers' Life of Napoleon.
(Complete,) without the slightest abridg-
ment, for one dollar!

CAREY & HART, Philadelphia, having
purchased an early copy from the French pub-
lishers, will shortly publish.

**The History of the Consulate and the
Empire—By M. A. Thiers,**
Author of the "History of the French Revo-
lution."
Translated from the French, with Notes and
additions.

This magnificent work, "The Life of Na-
poleon," on which M. Thiers has been
engaged for many years, is at length com-
pleted, and is now in the hands of the printer.
A company was formed in Paris, who pur-
chased the copy right for 520,000 francs, or
One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The Paris edition will form ten large octavo
volumes, and will cost about \$15. The Am-
erican publishers will give a translation of
this famous work, simultaneously with its pub-
lication in Paris. Each volume of the Paris
edition will be comprised in a single number
of the American edition, and will be sold for
TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS, and a remittance
of ONE DOLLAR, (free of postage,) will pay for the
entire work, in ten numbers, which will con-
tain every word in the Original edition.

Orders to be addressed to **CAREY & HART,**
Publishers, Philadelphia,—enclosing a remit-
tance (free of postage)

Or to the following Agents—Burgess, Strin-
ger & Co., New York; Redding & Co. Bos-
ton; N. Hickman, Baltimore; G. B. Zieber &
Co., Philadelphia; Drinker & Morris, Rich-
mond; T. Taylor, Washington; M. C. Carter &
Allen, Charleston, S. C.; S. Weir, Columbia, S. C.;
Turner & Hughes, Raleigh, N. C.; M. Boullomet,
Mobile; J. B. Steel, J. C. Morgan, or B. M. Norman,
New Orleans; W. N. Halderman, Louisville, Ky.;
Robinson & Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio; Whiting &
Huntingdon, Co. Columbus, Ohio; H. B. Turner, St. Louis, Mo.
Nov. 9.—3w.

Select Tales

From the Portland Tribune.

THE OLD BUREAU.

BY D. C. COLESWORTHY.

CHAPTER I.

Where's a single human breast
Is crushed by pain and grief,
There I would ever be a guest,
And sweetly give relief.

As we were passing down Exchange
street several years ago, we stopped in
front of an auction room, to examine
the various article that were exposed
to be sold under the hammer. We
had been there but a few moments,
when we heard a female voice inquir-
ing, "Is this the old bureau to be sold
to-day?" On looking up, we per-
ceived the question had been address-
ed to us, by a young lady, whose pleas-
ant but sad countenance struck us at
once. We replied that all the articles
spread out the sidewalk would be dis-
posed of to the highest bidder.

"I should like this bureau, if it
goes low enough," she said, pointing
to an old fashioned article that was
standing among the other furniture,
"but I never bought any thing at
auction in my life, and as I see no wo-
men here, I don't know as it would
be proper for me to bid."

"It would be perfectly proper," we
remarked, "but if you wish it I will
bid off the bureau."

"If you will sir, I shall be greatly
obliged to you."

"How high are you willing I should
go?"

"I don't know exactly how much
it is worth; but if it sells for three or
four dollars, you may buy it."

"Shall I speak to a handcarman
to leave it at your house?"

"No, sir; I will call at noon and
settle for it, and have it taken away.—
I am very much obliged to you for
your kindness."

So saying the young lady went
away, leaving us to wonder who she
was, and of what use the old piece of
furniture could be to her. We exam-
ined it—looked out the drawers—but saw
nothing remarkable about it. At
eleven o'clock, when the auction com-
menced, we were present, and after
waiting nearly an hour, the auctioneer
remarked, "We will now sell the bu-
reau. What will you give, gentlemen?"
One man offered two dollars, another
three, and we bid a half dollar more.
Four dollars were bid—four and a
half, and five dollars. We were as-
tonished that the old thing should bring
so high a price. What could we do?
See it sold and disappoint the lady?
The thought struck us, that it might
have belonged to some friend, and she
wished to purchase it on that account,
and rather than disappoint her, we re-
solved to bid again. Six dollars were
offered by another, to our utter as-
tonishment; but when our hand is in,
and we wish for an article, we seldom
let another outbid us, and so we offered
until the old bureau was run up to ten
dollars—and we purchased it for half
a dollar more. Certainly we would
not have given four dollars for it, to
use ourself. However, we bought it,
and had it sent to our room, telling the
auctioneer, if a lady should call for it
to inform her where it might be found.
We examined it again and again, and
began to regret our purchase, feeling
almost certain that the young woman
would not thank us for what we had
done; but we never mourn over a
bad bargain. Our philosophy will
not, permit us to do so.

A little after dusk, as we were sitting
in our sanctum, the young lady came
in with an apology for intruding, and
remarked, "You bought the bureau—
—so the auctioneer informed me."
"Yes, I bought it, but at an extra-
vagant price, I assure you."
"What did you give?"
"Ten dollars and a half."
"You astonish me. What can I do?
I had no idea that it would bring over
three or four dollars, and am not pre-
pared to pay for it to-night."
"I suppose it was foolish in me to
give so much for it, but I presumed you
wanted it very much."
"I did, sir, and would not value pay-
ing double the amount for the bureau, if
I were able, rather than not have it."
"So I apprehended. Perhaps it may
have belonged to some friend of yours?"
"Yes, sir, that bureau was once my
mother's,"—and I noticed a tear come
in her eye, which she endeavored to conceal
—"but she is dead now, and I wished to
keep it in remembrance of her."

Thinking the lady might be poor, we
told her she might take the bureau that
night if she wished, and pay us for it
when she found it convenient.

"I am greatly obliged to you for your
kindness; but would rather you should
keep it, until it is paid for."

We urged her to take it, but she re-
fused, saying—"I will see what I can do,
and call in a day or two, and see you,—
and bidding us good evening, she left
us."

There is something very mysterious
about this woman, thought we. It may
be that she is poor and perhaps in very
desperate circumstances. But she shows
an excellent heart, and the warmest at-
tachment to a deceased mother. Her
education must have been good, and she
has evidently seen better days. And we
thought the next time she called upon
us, we would ascertain something more
of her character, and circumstances—
perhaps her name—which we felt deep-
ly anxious to learn.

In a day or two the young woman
called upon us again, and with tears in
her eyes, remarked—"I don't know
what you will think of me, but all the
money I have in the world are five dol-
lars, this I have brought you towards the
bureau you were so kind as to purchase
for me." So saying she placed the money
before us in silver.

"I shall not take this money at pre-
sent," we remarked. "I can do without
it. You may take the bureau, if you
want it, and when you are able, at some
future time, you may pay me for it."

She expressed a great deal of grati-
tude, and said, "I would rather you
should take what I have," and nothing
that we could say would induce her to
take the money again.

"You appear to have seen some af-
fliction," we remarked, as we saw the
tears in her eyes. "Not much, sir. I
much confess that I have not always been
as poor as I am at present; for I have
seen better days. When my parents
were living, I never knew what it was
to want for anything; now I cannot say
so."

"How long have your parents been
dead?"

"About six years since, my father
died; and it was four years ago last
Saturday when my mother was buried."

At mention of her mother's name, the
tears came fast to her eyes—a tender
chord was touched—we saw it and made
no more inquiries—when she took her
leave.

It was nearly six weeks before we saw
the young lady again. She then called
upon us with the remainder of the money
that we had paid for the bureau.

We protested against receiving it at
that time, thinking it might not have been
convenient for her to pay it, but she in-
sisted that we should have it, saying—"I
am under great obligations to you for
your kindness. Had it not been for you,
I should have lost the bureau—the only
relic left of my mother; for it was then
impossible for me to raise the amount
you then so generously paid. I shall
never forget your kindness."

"Do you wish to take the bureau
away?"
"I have spoken to a cartman, who will
call here in a short time and have it re-
moved out of your way; for I suppose
you will be glad to get rid of it."

"Not at all. I am pleased that I was
instrumental of a little service to you, and
if ever you need assistance, I shall al-
ways be as ready to render it."

"I thank you sir, with all my heart."
At this moment the man came for the
bureau, and bidding us good evening, the
young lady left our room.

CHAPTER II.

I ask a lowly cot
With sweet content within,
Where Envy shall molest me not,
Nor Pride shall tempt to sin.

"Going, going—will you give but two
dollars for this excellent bureau?"—ex-
claimed Mr. Bailey, the auctioneer, a
year or two since, as we were passing
down Exchange street. "Here, Mr. C." he
said turning to us, "buy this bureau, it is
cheap enough; it is worth more for kind-
ling wood than what it is going for—just
look at it—going, going—speak quick or
you lose it."

Two dollars and fifty cents, we bid as
we saw it was the very same bureau that
we had bought several years before for
ten and a half dollars, and the bureau
was knocked off to us.

This is singular enough thought we, as
we had the article carried to our room.
Where is the young woman who formerly
owned it? Who was she?

"We made several inquiries," but could
not ascertain who she was or what had
become of her. The bureau had been
carried to the auction room by an indi-
vidual whom Mr. Bailey never saw be-
fore, and all our inquiries to ascertain
what became of the young lady, seemed
fruitless.

Several months passed by, and still we
heard nothing of the young lady, when
one day, not knowing but we might get
some clue to the former owner, we took
out all the drawers separately, and ex-
amined them. We saw no writing what-
ever. In the back of the under draw,
we noticed that a small piece of pins had
been inserted. It looked as if it had been
done to stop a defect. Prying it with a
knife it came out, when to our astonish-
ment we found several gold pieces, the
value of about fifty dollars, beside a note
for twenty-five hundred dollars, with in-
terest, value received, made payable to
Sarah —, when she should become
of age; it was a witnessed note and had
been running about ten years, signed by
a rich man, whose reputation for honesty
was not exceedingly good. Without
mentioning to a single individual what
we had discovered, we immediately re-
newed our efforts to ascertain who Sarah
— was, and where she could be
found. We learned that a girl of this
name formerly lived with a Capt. P—,
and did the work of the kitchen. Of
him we could obtain but little informa-
tion. His wife recollected the girl, and
spoke of her in the highest terms. She
believed she had married a mechanic,
and retired from the city, but his name
she could not recollect. By repeated in-
quiries we ascertained at last that Sarah
with her husband lived on a small farm
on the road that leads to Saco. Taking
an early opportunity, we started for the
residence of the young woman. After
several inquiries on the road, we were
directed to the house. It was a pleasant
situation a little from the road, while every
thing looked neat about the dwelling. As
we drove up to the cottage, who should
come to the door but the very woman we
had been so anxious to find. She recog-
nized us at once.

"Why, Mr. C—, how glad I am to
see you! Where in the world did you
come from? Walk in and take a seat."

Her husband was present—an intelli-
gent looking man—to whom she pre-
sented us.

"I have often thought of you," she
remarked, "and when in Portland have
been tempted to call and see you; but
although I have not called, be assured I
have not forgotten your kindness, and I
never shall forget it."

"But you seem happier than when
last I saw you."

"Be assured, sir, I am. My husband
has hired this little farm, where we have
resided for the last two years, and we
make a comfortable living, and are as
happy as we could wish. In the course
of a few years, if we have our health,
and prosper, we are in hopes to be able
to purchase this farm."

"What does the owner value it at?"

He values it at about fifteen hundred
dollars. We have had to purchase a
great many farming things, or we should
have made a payment towards it."

"But what has become of your bu-
reau?"

"I fear I shall never see it again," she
remarked, and after a pause said—"I
believe I have never told you how I
have been situated?"

"You never did."

"When my mother died, it was thought
she left some property in the hands of an
uncle of mine, that would come to me
when I became of age; but he said it was
not the case. With him I resided a
short time."

"Was your uncle's name Mr. —?"

said we, mentioning the individual, who
had signed the note in our possession.

"Yes, sir—that was his name. He
was very unkind to me—made my work
so hard, and was so cross, that I was
obliged to leave him, and earn my living
by doing the work of kitchen girl. One
day I learned that he was about to
dispose of what little property my mother
had left, to pay an old debt of hers. As
soon as I found it was correct, I immedi-
ately went to the auction, and found it
too true. You know about the bureau—
the only article of my mother's property
I could purchase—and had it not been
for your kindness that would have gone
with the rest. The money I paid you
was earned in the kitchen. As I found
it inconvenient to carry the bureau with
me, being obliged to change my place,
I asked aunt's permission to put it in her
garret, which permission she granted."

On calling for it when I was married,
I feared that uncle had disposed of it,
with some other things at auction. I
would rather have lost a hundred dollars;
not that the piece of furniture possessed
any real value—but it belonged to my
beloved mother—(a tear came into the
poor woman's eye)—and on that account
I did not wish to part with it. But it
was gone, and it was useless to speak to
uncle about it—he was entirely indiffer-
ent to me and what concerned me."

"Suppose I shall tell you that I have
that bureau in my office."

"Is it possible? You astonish me,
Mr. —. Have you indeed the old
bureau?"

"I have, and what is better, I have
something for you here"—taking out my
pocket book and placing the gold and
note on the table—"these are yours."

some clue to the former owner, we took
out all the drawers separately, and ex-
amined them. We saw no writing what-
ever. In the back of the under draw,
we noticed that a small piece of pins had
been inserted. It looked as if it had been
done to stop a defect. Prying it with a
knife it came out, when to our astonish-
ment we found several gold pieces, the
value of about fifty dollars, beside a note
for twenty-five hundred dollars, with in-
terest, value received, made payable to
Sarah —, when she should become
of age; it was a witnessed note and had
been running about ten years, signed by
a rich man, whose reputation for honesty
was not exceedingly good. Without
mentioning to a single individual what
we had discovered, we immediately re-
newed our efforts to ascertain who Sarah
— was, and where she could be
found. We learned that a girl of this
name formerly lived with a Capt. P—,
and did the work of the kitchen. Of
him we could obtain but little informa-
tion. His wife recollected the girl, and
spoke of her in the highest terms. She
believed she had married a mechanic,
and retired from the city, but his name
she could not recollect. By repeated in-
quiries we ascertained at last that Sarah
with her husband lived on a small farm
on the road that leads to Saco. Taking
an early opportunity, we started for the
residence of the young woman. After
several inquiries on the road, we were
directed to the house. It was a pleasant
situation a little from the road, while every
thing looked neat about the dwelling. As
we drove up to the cottage, who should
come to the door but the very woman we
had been so anxious to find. She recog-
nized us at once.

"Why, Mr. C—, how glad I am to
see you! Where in the world did you
come from? Walk in and take a seat."

Her husband was present—an intelli-
gent looking man—to whom she pre-
sented us.

"I have often thought of you," she
remarked, "and when in Portland have
been tempted to call and see you; but
although I have not called, be assured I
have not forgotten your kindness, and I
never shall forget it."

"But you seem happier than when
last I saw you."

"Be assured, sir, I am. My husband
has hired this little farm, where we have
resided for the last two years, and we
make a comfortable living, and are as
happy as we could wish. In the course
of a few years, if we have our health,
and prosper, we are in hopes to be able
to purchase this farm."

"What does the owner value it at?"

He values it at about fifteen hundred
dollars. We have had to purchase a
great many farming things, or we should
have made a payment towards it."

"But what has become of your bu-
reau?"

"I fear I shall never see it again," she
remarked, and after a pause said—"I
believe I have never told you how I
have been situated?"

"You never did."

"When my mother died, it was thought
she left some property in the hands of an
uncle of mine, that would come to me
when I became of age; but he said it was
not the case. With him I resided a
short time."

"Was your uncle's name Mr. —?"

said we, mentioning the individual, who
had signed the note in our possession.

"Yes, sir—that was his name. He
was very unkind to me—made my work
so hard, and was so cross, that I was
obliged to leave him, and earn my living
by doing the work of kitchen girl. One
day I learned that he was about to
dispose of what little property my mother
had left, to pay an old debt of hers. As
soon as I found it was correct, I immedi-
ately went to the auction, and found it
too true. You know about the bureau—
the only article of my mother's property
I could purchase—and had it not been
for your kindness that would have gone
with the rest. The money I paid you
was earned in the kitchen. As I found
it inconvenient to carry the bureau with
me, being obliged to change my place,
I asked aunt's permission to put it in her
garret, which permission she granted."

On calling for it when I was married,
I feared that uncle had disposed of it,
with some other things at auction. I
would rather have lost a hundred dollars;
not that the piece of furniture possessed
any real value—but it belonged to my
beloved mother—(a tear came into the
poor woman's eye)—and on that account
I did not wish to part with it. But it
was gone, and it was useless to speak to
uncle about it—he was entirely indiffer-
ent to me and what concerned me."

"Suppose I shall tell you that I have
that bureau in my office."

"Is it possible? You astonish me,
Mr. —. Have you indeed the old
bureau?"

"I have, and what is better, I have
something for you here"—taking out my
pocket book and placing the gold and
note on the table—"these are yours."

"Why, sir, you more and more aston-
ish me."

"They are yours. After I became
the owner of the bureau, I found this gold
and this note concealed in one of the
drawers. There are nearly fifty dollars,
and the note is good against your uncle
for nearly three thousand dollars—every
cent of which you can recover."

"The astonished lady could not speak
for some moments; but when she recov-
ered from her surprise, she could only
express her gratitude in tears; nay more,
she offered us half the amount; but we
merely told her, that it pleased us more
to have justice done her and to be instru-
mental of adding to the happiness of
those we considered so worthy as her-
self and husband."

When we left we promised to call on
her soon again, and in the meantime to
make arrangements for her to receive
her just dues from her unworthy uncle.

The old man died a little at first;
but then he found he could wrong a poor
orphan girl no longer, he paid the note
with interest—begging us not to expose
him."

Sarah's husband purchased the farm
on which he resided, stocked it well,
and is now an independent farmer.—
Two happier souls it is difficult to find,
than Sarah and her husband. May
prosperity attend them to the close of
life. We often call at the farm house
of our friends, and spend there many a
happy hour. It was but a week or two
since that we saw them, and they seem
as cheerful and as contented as it is
possible for mortals to be.

When we left we promised to call on
her soon again, and in the meantime to
make arrangements for her to receive
her just dues from her unworthy uncle.

The old man died a little at first;
but then he found he could wrong a poor
orphan girl no longer, he paid the note
with interest—begging us not to expose
him."

Sarah's husband purchased the farm
on which he resided, stocked it well,
and is now an independent farmer.—
Two happier souls it is difficult to find,
than Sarah and her husband. May
prosperity attend them to the close of
life. We often call at the farm house
of our friends, and spend there many a
happy hour. It was but a week or two
since that we saw them, and they seem
as cheerful and

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

This is a plain and practical document but too long for our columns. We give the following synopsis of the most important information which it furnishes.

The Navy consists of six ships of the line, one raze, fourteen frigates, twenty-one sloops of war, sixteen brigs and schooners, three store ships, and eight steamers afloat; and there are on the stocks, unfinished, three frigates, one store ship, an iron steamer at Pittsburgh, and one at the Navy Yard in Washington.

The vessels in commission have been employed as follows:

In the Home Squadron, the frigate Potomac, the sloops Vincennes, Vandalia and Falmouth, the brigs Somers and Lawrence, and the steamer Union, under the command of Com. Conner. In the month of August the Vincennes returned north from the Gulf of Mexico, was put in ordinary, and her crew discharged.

In the Mediterranean sea, the squadron was under command of Com. Morris, until he left that station in the Delaware 74 in February, when the command devolved on Com. Jos. Smith. Our naval forces in that sea consist of the frigates Cumberland and Columbia, sloops Plymouth and Fairfield, and store ship Lexington. The new sloop St. Mary's is under order, and will proceed, as soon as she is ready for sea, to relieve the Fairfield.

On the coast of Brazil, the squadron has consisted of the Columbus 74, frigates Raritan and Congress, sloops John Adams and Boston, brig Bainbridge and schooner Enterprise.

The Columbus, John Adams and Enterprise have returned home, been put in ordinary, and their crews discharged. The squadron is under the command of Com. Daniel Turner.

In the Pacific Ocean there have been employed the frigates United States and Savannah, sloops Cyane, Levant and Warren, schooner Shark, and store-ship Relief. The United States and Cyane have returned home, been put in ordinary, and their crews discharged. The new sloop Portsmouth has been fitted for sea & is under orders to join this squadron. Com. Thos. Ap C. Jones was relieved from the command by Com. Alexander J. Dallas, by whose lamented death in the month of June last, the command devolved on Capt. James Armstrong, the second in command. Com. John D. Sloat has been ordered to the Pacific to assume command on that station.

No change has been made in the vessels composing the East India Squadron since the last annual report. The frigate Brandywine arrived at Macao with the Hon. Caleb Cushing on board, in February. The sloop St. Louis and the brig Perry have since arrived at the same port. Both of these vessels were detained on their outward passage by the illness of Com. Cocke, of the St. Louis, and of Com. Dupont, of the Perry. To the mortification of both these officers, and to the regret of the Department, each was compelled, by the state of his health, to relinquish his command and return to the United States. Capt. McKeever and Com. John Stone Paine were sent out to supply their places. The squadron is commanded by Commodore Kearney, returned home in April last, after a cruise of nearly four years. She has been laid up and her crew discharged.

The squadron on the Coast of Africa, under command of Commodore M. C. Perry, consists of the frigate Macedonian, sloops Saratoga and Decatur, and brig Porpoise, mounting ninety-three guns. The sloops Preble & Yorktown, and brig Truxton, have been sent out to relieve the Saratoga, Decatur and Porpoise. The new sloop Jamestown has been launched and is in active preparation to go to relieve the Macedonian. Commodore Chs. W. Skinner has been ordered to proceed in her to the station and relieve Commodore Perry. Another sloop will be ordered to the station with all practicable despatch. The squadron as thus constituted will mount eighty-three guns. It is found that single decked vessels are best suited to the service, and that in them the health of the officers and crew will be more secure than in those of a larger class and more difficult of ventilation.

Apprehensions which had been entertained for the health of the squadron have happily proved unfounded and the deleterious influence of climate has been felt only by those on shore. The squadron is believed to have happily proved unfounded and the deleterious influence of climate has been felt only by those on shore. The squadron is believed to have exercised a favorable influence in preventing the slave trade. A store ship is now about to sail from New York with stores for this squadron.

Of the vessels employed on special service—the frigate Constitution, Capt. Percival, sailed from New York in May last on a cruise in the Indian Ocean; the steamer Princeton, Capt. Stockton, has been employed in gun practice and experiments, and has been ordered for a cruise to test her capabilities, as well under sails as steam, and determine the advantages of her mode of propulsion; the

steamer Poinsett has been employed in surveys between Apalachicola and the Balize; the brig Truxton, Capt. Bruce, has sailed to join the African squadron. Government vessels have also been employed as packets between this country and the Isthmus of Darien, and the mails are regularly forwarded by this route. Important advantages are expected to result from this mode of communication with the Pacific.

The force estimated for and proposed to be employed during the year, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1845, consists of 10 frigates, 13 sloops of war, 7 brigs, 2 schooners, 4 armed steamers, 3 small steamers, 4 store ships, and 2 small vessels.

It is not so large as that estimated for in the last annual report—but it is somewhat larger than that authorized by the appropriations for the current fiscal year. It is confidently believed that this force may be most advantageously employed in giving protection to American commerce, which is daily enlarging its operations in every region of the globe.

The Secretary questions the wisdom of the act of June, 1844, reducing the numbers of seamen and boys in the service to 7500 men, and suggests that the number be extended to 9000. An increase of the number of Purser and Surgeons is also recommended.

It is not proposed to procure additional supplies of live oak timber, beyond those already contracted for during the coming year.

It is suggested that appropriations should be made to rebuild the frigate Guerriere, and for the completion of the iron war steamer, and to build a brig to replace the Enterprise.

The estimates from the Bureau of Yards and Docks provide for improvements at the several Naval Hospitals.

The Navy Hospital Fund, on the 1st of November, '44 amounted to \$230,484, and as the money is now unproductive to the Treasury it is suggested that the fund be invested in securities of the U. S.

The Naval Storekeepers at Rio de Janeiro, Hong Kong, Mahon, the Cape de Verdes and the Sandwich Islands, have been discontinued pursuant to the act of Congress of June, '44, and the officers of the Navy are now required to perform those duties.

The report contains nothing about the creation of higher grades in the Navy, which has been urged in several of the former reports.

From Mexico.—The revenue cutter Woodbury arrived at Galveston on the 27th November, having on board Mr. Duff Green, as bearer of despatches from Mr. Shannon to the U. S. Charge d'Affaires in Texas, and Benjamin E. Green, Secretary of the Legation in Mexico, as bearer of despatches to our Government. The latter reached New Orleans on the 3d inst. on his way to this city.

This arrival conveyed to Galveston the same news from Mexico that was received here a few days ago, with the additional intelligence that Mr. Shannon had suspended all official intercourse with the Mexican authorities until he could receive instructions from his own Government. It is also stated, in a summary of the news prepared by Mr. Green for the Galveston papers, that the letters of Mr. Rejon to Mr. Shannon had received the unanimous approval of the Mexican Congress.

It was currently reported at Galveston, when the New York left, that Genl. Arista had taken part with Paredes, and was marching at the head of a large force upon San Luis Potosi. The rumor reached Galveston through so many different sources, as to leave little doubt that Arista will act in concert with Paredes, however much his forces may have been aggregated and his movements misrepresented. It is certain that he has been superseded in the command of the "Army of the North," and his friendly relations with Paredes are no secret.

Santa Ana reached Perote on the night of the 14th ultimo, on his way to the city of Mexico; about 8000 troops were on the road in advance of him. There was a great unwillingness to pay the \$4,000,000 contribution, and Congress had refused, by a very large vote, to authorize a loan, openly declaring that although they were willing to contribute money for the war against Texas, they would not do so until Santa Ana had changed his Ministers, and the large sum previously voted had been accepted for.

As Congress has voted unanimously an approval of Senor Rejon's notes to our Minister, the impending danger of a war with this country may afford Santa Ana the means of obtaining the control of the purse strings of the nation, so as yet to confirm his power. The best informed appear to think he will be successful. The revolution has been long brewing, it is thought, and it will depend whether Mexico shall be ruled by a representative government or a dictator. A strong interest in Mexico and Vera Cruz is represented as preferring to have Santa Ana wield absolute power, and the British Minister is said to be at the head of this party. He has already notified the Consul-General and through him the mer-

chants of his Government, that in case they pay duties to any of Santa Ana's opponents, the Government of Great Britain will not interfere with any measures Santa Ana may adopt to compel repayment.

It is also stated that a proposition has been made to Santa Ana, by persons interested in manufactures in Mexico, to accept three millions of dollars as an indemnity for abolishing the protective tariff, with assurances that, should he do so, a loan of twelve millions would be negotiated in London, at five per cent., under the guaranty of the British Government, "on the pledge of one half of the increased duties." Persons well informed have said that Santa Ana lent a willing ear to this proposition, which, if carried out, would give him the control of a venal soldiery, and replenish his private coffers.

To oppose him Santa Ana has almost all the Northern and Western States of Mexico, where disaffection is widely spread. General Paredes has placed himself at the head of the revolt, and justifies himself in a long proclamation which appears in the Mexican papers, denouncing the conduct of Santa Ana.

The citizens of Vera Cruz are somewhat alarmed for the safety of their fleet lying at New York. They are afraid the United States may lay her heavy hand upon them.

We have verbal reports of great mortality at Matamoros, Tampico, and other cities of Mexico by Typhus Fever. It is said to be more fatal than the dreaded cholera. The crew of the schooner Caroline, of New York, lying at Matamoros, had all died, and the captain was lying dangerously ill. Richard H. Belt, Esq., U. S. Consul at Matamoros, died on the 11th inst. of the prevailing epidemic.

By way of Tampico, we hear further reports of the disaffection of Arista. Some accounts say that he was actually on his way to join Paredes.

Letters dated Oajaca, Nov. 4th, announce that the revolt in the South had been crushed. Col. Munoz, at the head of two hundred troops, attacked the mob of insubordinates in the district of Tlaxcala, and put them completely to rout.

Twenty-Eighth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, 1844.

SENATE.—A communication was received from the Navy Department giving the names of all the officers of the Navy, the dates of their commissions, &c. &c.

Mr. Tappan introduced a bill for the establishment of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill for the annexation of Texas, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Resolutions were submitted—instructing the Judiciary Committee to report upon the expediency of modifying the Naturalization Laws;—calling upon the President for correspondence between this government and the Minister to France;—calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information of the amount of money in the Treasury each month since Jan. 1st, 1844, where it was deposited, whether it was used, if so whether interest was paid for it, and if it was transferred from one depository to another, if so why, &c. Also, a resolution calling upon the President for any correspondence between this government and its Minister to England, concerning the Oregon question. This last gave rise to a spirited discussion between Messrs. Archer and Allen, the former insisting upon the indecency and inexpediency of such a call, pending a negotiation, and that it would have an effect to embarrass the negotiation. Mr. Allen, in reply, cited the communications in reference to Texas and Mexico, a far more delicate subject, and urged that the President had nationalized this question by his reference to it in the Message.—The resolution was adopted, yeas 23, nays 16.

The SENATE then went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—The rules were suspended, and in committee of the Whole, Mr. Cave Johnson in the Chair, the bill to fix a uniform time for holding the Presidential elections in all the States was taken up, discussed and amended and then laid aside to be reported to the House.

The bill to graduate the price of Public Lands in favor of settlers and cultivators was discussed, by Mr. Collamer of Vt. in opposition, and by Messrs Semple and Davis of Ia. in favor of the bill. Mr. Vinton of Ohio made a speech in opposition to the policy of reducing the price of the Public Lands and unsettling the present system on that subject.—The Committee then rose, and reported progress.

Mr. Douglass gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to establish a new Territory to be called Nebraska. It lies West of Missouri.

THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1844.

SENATE.—Mr. Phelps submitted a resolution calling on the President to state what is the public debt of Texas, and how much of the public lands have been appropriated, how much remain &c.—Adopted.

Mr. Huntington's resolution calling on the President for correspondence between our government and France, relative to the annexation of Texas, was adopted.

The SENATE adjourned over till Monday.

HOUSE.—The Constitution of Iowa Territory was presented and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Numerous petitions, &c. were presented, including one from New York against the annexation of Texas, and several from citizens of Ohio and Pennsylvania for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Black of Ga. strenuously opposed every petition in favor of the black population, one of which he "denounced" much to the amusement of the House, as carrying falsehood on its face, and disgraceful to the persons sending and the person presenting it. Several of these petitions were laid over for debate.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio, presented a series of resolutions from Ashatula co. Ohio, in favor of a uniform basis of representation; or, if such was impracticable that the animal property of the Free States be represented as well as the slave property of the South. Mr. Dromgoole's motion to lay the resolutions on the table was carried—135 to 51.

Several local bills and resolutions were read and referred, including a bill for improvement of the navigation of the Hudson.

The Report of the Select Committee on Rhode Island, was called for, but postponed to introduce joint resolutions on Texas.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Affairs, then introduced joint resolutions for the annexation of Texas to the United States. The resolutions are founded on the terms of the rejected Treaty, and similar to those introduced by Mr. McDuffie in the Senate.

Mr. Winthrop said that the Committee was not agreed. There was a minority, but that minority had no time given them by the majority to prepare an adverse Report. He would state, however, that the minority considered the Resolutions unjust, unconstitutional, in violation of treaties and the law of nations; calculated to involve us in an unjust war with a friendly power and to extend the limits and duration of Slavery.

Mr. Ingersoll, (laughing,) "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." (These resolutions comprise evil enough for many days.)

The resolutions were referred to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Monday the 23d inst.

Five thousand copies of the Map of Texas, printed by the Senate, last session, ordered printed, not to exceed \$400.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13, 1844.

HOUSE.—Mr. Duncan's bill, fixed a uniform day for the choice of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, was spoken to by several members; but the House refused to refer the bill to a select committee of five.

Mr. Campbell, of S. C., proposed to amend the bill so as to provide that the Legislature of South Carolina may choose the electors in that state, as at present, but on the same day fixed by the bill.

This amendment was lost, and the House adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1844.

SENATE.—Mr. Choate of Mass., and Huger of South Carolina and Haywood of North Carolina, appeared in their seats.

A large number of petitions were presented, chiefly of a private character—among them, however, were the memorials of the two Alexandria banks for a re-charter.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial of Joshua Shaw, asking Congress to give him a bonus for having invented percussion caps for small arms.

Mr. Bates reported a joint resolution explanatory of revolutionary and other pensions.

The resolution of Mr. Johnson, directing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the naturalization laws, coming up in its order, was debated by Mr. Johnson in favor of material modifications of the laws of naturalization; by Mr. Allen in opposition, but in favor of the reference of the subject; by Mr. Archer and Mr. Rives in support of the views of Mr. Johnson as to the frauds in the late elections, but by Mr. Rives and also by Mr. Merrick, against the extension of time; and by Messrs Foster and Dickinson of New York, in denial of charges against said state.—The resolution was adopted.

HOUSE.—Mr. Duncan's bill fixing one day for the election of President, was passed to a third reading—ayes 157, nays 11. (Woodward, of S. C.) This is the bill.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year in which they are to be appointed; provided that each State may, by law, provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of electors, when such college meets to give its electoral vote; and provided, also, when any state shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day, in such manner as the State shall, by law, provide."

Mr. Burke moved to suspend the rules to enable him to submit a resolution for printing 10,000 extra copies of the report of the select committee on the Rhode Island revolution. Lost.

After some talk upon Mr. Weller's motion for that purpose, the rules were sus-

ended, and he introduced his bill to extend the right of suffrage to every free white male citizen of the United States residing in the district of Columbia, (except persons confined as paupers in the almshouses,) who shall have attained to the age of twenty-one, and shall have resided in the city one year preceding the election, and entitle them to vote for mayor and members of the boards of common council, and all other officers chosen under existing laws.

It was referred to the committee on the district of Columbia.

Mr. Duncan's bill to organize the territorial government of Oregon was read twice.

The House adjourned without a quorum.

TUESDAY, Dec. 17, 1844.

SENATE.—The election bill from the House was referred to the Committee on Judiciary in the Senate. It will soon be a law, and will do much to prevent some of the election frauds.

Naturalization.

Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Archer presented petitions in favor of an extension of the period of probation for foreigners, from five to twenty-one years.

Mr. Buchanan declared his entire opposition to the change proposed, but was willing to correct any abuses of the present law.

Mr. Archer said he regretted the tone of feeling manifested on this subject by his honorable colleague (Mr. Rives) and the senator from Maryland, (Mr. Merrick.) His colleague was merely for lifting off the "excesses" of the abuses practiced under the present law.

Mr. Rives explained and denied the use of that term. His object was to correct the abuses of the law, and carry it honestly into effect, and this would remove the whole evil complained of.

Mr. Archer would tell gentlemen that if they did not act on this subject, the people would take it in hand themselves. He was for going to the root of the evil by an extension of the time.

The petitions were referred.

Mr. Choate presented sundry claims for French spoliation prior to 1800.

The committee will, as usual, report in favor of these just claims, but the bill will not pass.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Fulton was discussed.

The bill grants about \$75,000 to Fulton's heirs in consideration of certain services in superintending the construction of steam vessels for the United States, and in consideration of the eminent services he rendered to the country.

Mr. Dickinson opposed the claim.

Mr. Barrow submitted a resolution for an inquiry whether naturalization papers had been granted by the federal courts in violation of law, and into the expediency of annulling the same.

Texas Speculations, &c.

Mr. Benton laid on the table the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire whether any provisions are necessary in providing for the annexation of Texas to protect the United States from speculation operations in Texas lands or scrip, and whether any persons employed by the Government are connected with such speculations.

Also, that said committee be instructed to inquire whether the Texas treaty was commenced or agreed upon before the receipt of Lord Aberdeen's despatch of December 26, 1843, to Mr. Pakenham, communicated to our Government in February, 1844.

Also, that it be instructed to obtain, if possible, the "private letter" from London, quoted in Mr. Upshur's first despatch on the Texas negotiation, and supposed by the President to have been carried away among his private papers; and to ascertain the name of the writer of said letter.

And that said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers to answer the foregoing inquiries, and any other that may be necessary to promote the safe, speedy, peaceable and honorable annexation of Texas to the United States.

The HOUSE, to-day, was called for resolutions, &c.

Resolutions were offered for inquiries into the expediency of cheap postage, abolition of the franking privilege, &c.

Also, one calling for information as to the correspondence between Great Britain and Texas.

Also, for enquiries into the expediency of reducing the Tariff of 1842, in certain particulars,—cotton bagging, wines, &c. &c.

Mr. Schenck introduced a bill to reduce the rate of postage, which was laid over.

Mr. Giddings gave notice of a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Douglass, in pursuance of previous notice, introduced a bill to establish the Territorial Government of Nebraska, which was twice read and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Phoenix, in pursuance of previous notice, introduced a bill providing for the remission of duties on rail road iron in certain cases, and after a brief debate, involving the question of the tariff, in which Messrs Bidlack, C. J. Ingersoll and Morris of Pennsylvania, and Holmes of South Carolina, took part, the question was postponed till to-morrow.

And the House adjourned.

MR. S. HOFFLAND, the author of many delightful moral stories—among others the excellent tale entitled Self Denial—died recently in England, aged 74.

MORE REBELLION IN NEW YORK.—The Albany Argus of Thursday gives an account of a scene of violent resistance to the lawful authorities, by a large body of men disguised as Indians, in Columbia County, similar to the outrages which have been repeatedly committed in the counties of Albany and Rensselaer. In this case there was no pretext of any hardship, or of any equitable defence to the claims which are attempted to be enforced by legal process. The following is an extract from a letter published by the Argus, dated Hudson, Dec. 14:

The guardian of some infant children, last Spring, rented several farms for one year, and the tenants entered into written contracts to pay the rent semi-annually.

The rents were light, about one dollar per acre. On the first of October the first rent became due, and about that time several emissaries came from Rensselaer to preach rebellion among the people of this county. This alarmed no one, as it was supposed that the condition of things here was too satisfactory on all hands to be disturbed. There was in question of title, no back rents, and no quarter sales to quarrel about. About thirty days passed on, and no rents being paid, distress warrants were issued by the guardian and put in the hands of the Sheriff. The Sheriff made the distress without any opposition, and subsequently the appraisal, but he was then informed that the rents would not be paid, and that the sale would be prevented. The Sheriff probably did not believe these threats, as he made no provision to repel any opposition, but went with a single attendant to make the sale. He was met by a body of Indians, before he reached the place, escorted to the place of sale, and there under a threat of personal violence, gave up all his papers, and they were burned in his presence. The Sheriff reports that there were on the ground over 200 men in Indian dress, and 1500 citizen spectators, called there by the novelty of the occasion. When the papers were burned the whole assemblage gave three cheers, and the Sheriff left the ground without any adjournment of sale, and there ends the distress.

The Indians and many without any disguise, are holding meetings in all directions. A general meeting is called for next week at Claverack, and rumors say that the week after one is to be held at Hudson. Every one is now alarmed. The principle involved in the resistance offered on a simple contract for a year, tells too plainly, I fear, what the landlords in our cities, and our holders of notes, bonds, and all other evidences of debt, have to expect if the movement is not met with the promptitude the occasion demands.

LUMBER STATISTICS.—There is no method adopted here for ascertaining the amount of lumber of the various kinds manufactured upon our river and streams and finding a market at our city. Of Ship-timber, of which large quantities are, annually shipped, of clapboards, shingles, laths, mugs, staves, hoop-poles, sash, blind and door stuff, of dimension stuff for fences, and cedar posts and rails, a variety of similar kinds of lumber, we have no means of getting any account. Of Hemlock bark, fire wood, &c. we can obtain no satisfactory statistics. The amount of each of the above is quite extensive, and could we obtain accurate statements of quantity and value, would reach in the aggregate to a large amount.

Of the quantity of sawed lumber, boards, plank and joists, we have the means of ascertaining, very nearly the amount, as a record is kept, at the office of the Surveyor General. The amount of this kind of lumber surveyed the present year is one hundred twenty-seven millions two hundred eighty seven thousand five hundred thirty-five feet. This is a larger amount than has ever been surveyed here in one season. Not far from thirty millions of this, however, was dry lumber that had been piled out the previous season. There will be much less of this kind of timber another season, as the quantity piled out is comparatively small.

It is supposed there is manufactured here somewhere not far from two millions of feet of sawed lumber for home consumption that is not surveyed. This, with the hewn timber, of which we have no account, and including also the other kinds of which we have no statistics, show now that Bangor is something of a lumber market, and that the Penobscot people are not idle.—Bangor Whig.

RIOT IN OHIO.—The Western papers give us an account of a serious riot at Georgetown in Ohio, 46 miles from Cincinnati. It arose from an attempt to recover two runaway slaves, from Kentucky, who were found by their pursuers in a house at Georgetown, and arrested. A violent conflict arose between two armed parties, in which a man was killed and others were wounded.

After the first conflict, in which a son of Col. Towers was killed, but which had been quelled by the arrival of the Sheriff with his posse, and the arrest of the ringleaders, the Georgetown Telegraph relates that

Another band of Kentuckians soon arrived and commenced another scene of bloodshed. One of the slaves was hung without ceremony for resisting a brother of Col. Towers, who had captured him. The houses of Miller, and King were burned to the ground, with all their contents. They then went to the house of Mr. Alexander Gilliland, tore him away from his family, and beat him until his life was despaired of.

The Telegraph adds: "The number of the Kentuckians is increasing hourly and the whole neighborhood is up in arms."

THE NEWPORT MERCURY Newport.

SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1844.

ACCIDENT.—The steamer Neptune on her passage from New York, yesterday morning, when about one and a half miles from Beaver tail light, ran into the smack Bulletin, Gladding, of this port, striking her on the larboard bow, and sinking her instantly. The boat of the Neptune was immediately lowered and the crew of the smack three in number, rescued from a watery grave. We understand that the smack did not show any light, and the crew was below at the time of the accident.

THE INDIANS.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a party of the Ojibway Indians, will perform at Armory Hall this evening. As their entertainments are well received by all classes, and are always attended by crowded audiences, it will be necessary to go early in order to get a good seat.

RIGHT VERDICT.—A verdict has been rendered in the Supreme Judicial Court at Boston, of \$550 damages against a truckman, who ran over a little child of five years old, while she was sitting on the sidewalk. She was so much injured that it was found necessary to amputate one of her legs. The injury was probably done by the HUB OF THE WHEEL.

Our acknowledgements are again due to Russell & Co. for a liberal supply of New York papers of the latest dates.

A GREAT ROPE.—The Saturday Courier says:—A rope has just been completed at the establishment of Mr. George J. Weaver, for the Inclined Plane on the western side of the Schuylkill. It is six thousand feet long, and nine and a half inches in circumference. It is made of the best materials, without splicing, uniform in thickness, and weighs about ten tons.

We learn from the Albany Daily Advertiser that Hon. Heman Allen, formerly member of Congress from Vermont, died at Burlington on Wednesday last.

ALABAMA.—DIXON H. Lewis has been elected United States Senator from Alabama, by a majority of 40 over Judge Hopkins.

MR. HOAR. the Agent of Massachusetts, to South Carolina, has returned to his home at Concord.

We find in the Boston Advertiser a letter from Washington giving the particulars of the expulsion of Mr. H. from the city of Charleston:—

Almost immediately on his arrival there, Mr. H. was informed that he would never be permitted to exercise his duties there, and was requested at once to leave the city. He did not understand that any case had arisen requiring his action, but that his protest was in view of such a possibility. On his positive refusal to abandon the duties entrusted to him, he was told that if he would not withdraw, he would be forced to do so. He replied with some spirit, that force, of course, might be used, if they judged best; but that by force only should he be removed from the post assigned to him—an attack on his life was merely a personal matter.

At this juncture the keeper of the hotel, where he resided, refused him lodgings for any further time, and in fact turned him out of doors. Meanwhile there was ground to suppose that the mob of the city would attempt his life. He was, indeed, preserved from their hands only by a number of the more influential gentlemen of the city, who surrounded him, and compelled him to go on board the steamboat for the north—escorting or guarding him thither that his life might not be sacrificed to the rage of the excited populace.

I do not understand whether any part of these proceedings were under the direction of the constituted authorities. They convinced, however, evidently at the whole matter.

Supreme Court of the U. States.—On Wednesday of last week, Mr. Treadwell, of Maine, applied for a writ of habeas corpus in Mr. Dorr's case on the following grounds, viz:

1st. That the act of Rhode Island under which Dorr was imprisoned, is repugnant to the constitution of the United States.

2d. That treason is not a crime which can be committed under a State jurisdiction.

3d. That Dorr is now rightfully Governor under a constitution of organized government, duly adopted by the people of Rhode Island, and that therefore the present pretended authorities of the state have no right to imprison him, or any other person.

A Wife of Many Husbands.—Some years ago, a woman lived in a village in Glamorganshire, whose husband, with the little fortune he got with her, bought a small farm. He had hardly closed the purchase, when death closed his eyes. However not intimidated by this, the widow married a second husband, who sowed it. He likewise died: and she tried a third, who reaped it. But death soon snatched him away; and she then married a fourth, who thrashed it. He, too, followed his predecessors, and she then married a fifth husband, who is now living. All this happened in less than eight months.—*Daniel's Book of Sports.*

The Norwich and Worcester Railroad have cleared a dividend of three per cent.

GREAT FIRE IN SALEM.—We have to record the most destructive and melancholy fire that has occurred in Salem for many years. It broke out last night about a quarter before 11 o'clock, in the Steam Sawing and Planing Establishment of James N. Buffum, on Front street, and spread with unparalleled rapidity. The steam mill was destroyed in a very short time, and the fire then extended in all directions, sweeping every thing before it. Mr. Griffin's large Sailer boarding house, with his extensive clothing store, containing a large amount of property—Peele's row, Lafayette street, (containing 14 tenements)—Briggs' Counting House on the wood wharf—are totally destroyed. The whole south side of Front street, from the corner of Lafayette street to the Meal Market, including the buildings above named, Varney's Store, Rope's Store Establishment, and all the lumber buildings on the wharves in the rear. Messrs Lord's shop was considerably damaged. On the north side of Front street, Ball's Bakery, a large three story brick building, Edward's Clothing store, and Shaws' three story dwelling house, are all consumed. The store occupied by Mr. Pond is considerably damaged.

On the east side of Lafayette street, the large building known as Concert Hall occupied by N. F. Stafford & Sheridan's Gymnasium, is levelled—also Bowker & Clarke's large grain store, and store house on Fish street, containing, among other things, about 2000 bbls. Flour, all consumed—David Moore's store, and several other buildings, including dwelling houses in Williams' Court, which, in the confusion prevailing, we are unable to ascertain. The fire is still raging, but apparently the firemen are getting the control.

The loss of property is very great, and many poor families are driven forth homeless and homeless, and will require immediate aid. Several females and children, in their fright, rushed from their burning dwellings into the street, without a sufficiency of clothing to shelter them from the inclemency of the weather.

We regret to add that Mr. John Weston, boatman, was seriously injured by falling from a house. In falling he struck on the shoulder of a person standing below, which undoubtedly saved his life. Several other persons, we hear, were injured, but not dangerously.

The firemen from the neighboring towns are on the spot doing yeoman's service.

The streets are filled with furniture and moveables. It is impossible to estimate the loss with any accuracy, but it cannot fall short of \$100,000. A schr. lying at one of the wharves above South Bridge, was gashed by much exertion after cutting away her masts. Unfortunately it was low tide at the time and the water was obtained with great difficulty.

3 o'clock A. M.—The fire is now subdued and completely under the control of the departments. Its extent is from the Meal Market, opposite Market Square, easterly to the Western extremity of the Charter street burying ground, and Southerly from Front street to the South river. Probably some forty or fifty buildings of all descriptions, and an immense quantity of wood and lumber, besides clothing, grain, flour and other valuable merchandise, are totally destroyed. —*Salem Register (extra) of the 18th.*

The Territory of Nebraska.—We have not yet been able to publish the Report of the Secretary of War, which accompanied the President's Message. The following extract from it containing his recommendation for establishing a territorial government for a part of our possessions this side of the Rocky Mountains will be read with interest:—

In consequence of the conflicting claims of a foreign nation to the territory West of the Rocky Mountains, Congress has exhibited a reluctance to organize it under a territorial government. Entertaining myself no doubt of the propriety and expediency of the measure, justifiable by the legitimacy of our claim, I shall say nothing further on the subject, but will bring to your attention something nearer home.

The immediate valleys of the head streams of the Arkansas, the Platte and Yellow Stone rivers, have much rich and valuable land. The Platte or Nebraska, being the central stream leading into or from the great South Pass, would very properly furnish a name to the territory, which I propose suggesting to be erected into a territorial government, in connection with, and preliminary to the extension in that direction, of our military posts. I would confine the Nebraska Territory to our undisputed possessions on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Its boundary line would commence at the mouth of the Kansas, and run up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Running water river, and would pursue that stream to the head of its northern branch, and thence due west to the Wind river chain. From this point, turning southward, the line would continue along the Wind river range, and the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, to the head of the Arkansas, and following that stream to the mouth of the Pawnee Fork, would pass by the heads of the Neosho and Osage rivers, again to the mouth of the Kansas.

The eastern section of the region embraced by these boundaries, from the Missouri river westward for two hundred and fifty miles, is of great agricultural beauty and facilities, thickly timbered on the numerous tributaries of the Kansas, Osage and Neosho rivers, and in fertility equal to the best land in Missouri. From the limit of this fertile portion, westward,

for the space of 400 miles, the country is entirely covered with rich grasses, which improve in quantity and quality up to the snow of the mountains.

The limits of this territory include the extreme head of navigation of the Arkansas, all the good lines of communication with California, the road from our frontier to the Mexican boundary and Santa Fe, and also an excellent and more direct pass to Oregon, discovered by recent exploration, about one hundred and fifty miles southward of the great South Pass.

Although the number of inhabitants engaged in agricultural and other pursuits within these limits do not afford the amount of population at all adequate, at present, to the formation of a full, and complete territorial government, yet such an inchoate or preliminary organization might be now adopted as would be necessary to extend the control and authority of the general government, and to throw its protection around our emigrants to Oregon in their passage through this country.

A territorial organization of the country, and a military force placed on the very summit whence flow all the great streams of the North American Continent either into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, would no longer leave our claim to the Oregon Territory a barren or untenable claim. Its possession and occupancy would therefore not depend upon the naval superiority on the Pacific Ocean. Troops and supplies from the projected Nebraska Territory would be able to contend for its possession with any force coming from the sea. Natural obstructions in the navigation of the Columbia river would enable settlements gradually to approach the coast in defiance (if it should come to that) of any navy in the world. The time, indeed, might not be distant, when these very settlements would supply all the elements which might be needed, of naval strength to give us our natural and proper position on the Pacific Ocean. In carrying out these views, I would recommend an appropriation of \$100,000 for erecting the military posts from the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains.

Capture of a Pirate.—Extract from a letter dated

TRIESTE 30th, Oct. 1844.

We have news of the capture of an extraordinarily large and well equipped piratical bark, named the "Avenger." The vessel was taken into Trieste, and the disclosures the hands on board made to their capturers were beyond conception. Their confessions are not fully known, but this much is true:—

The bark has been cruising, piratically, for the last two years, and in that time there have been no less than 200 murders committed by the crew, and ten ships, three barks, one brig, and eleven schooners taken and plundered by her. The amount of treasure found on board the vessel was immense. She is an English built vessel with tall raking masts, and of about 700 tons burthen, very sharp and deep.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE TARIFF.—A Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer says, "The Committee on Ways and Means will in all probability, report a bill modifying the Tariff, which will approximate nearly to Gen. McKay's able report of the last winter. This I have learned to day, though as yet the Committee have not been called together by the Chairman."

Presence of Mind.—A gentleman named Sterner who has recently established a factory at Thompsonville, Conn., unfortunately caught by his clothes in some of the machinery, and was whirled round with great rapidity. He had the presence of mind to cling tightly to the machinery upon which he was hanging, and to keep his head from striking the floor. His father, who was in another room, finding something was wrong with the machinery, immediately ran to the engine, instead of wasting time in ascertaining what had caused the derangement. By this decision he probably saved his son's life.

Brighton Market, Monday, Dec. 16. Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser

At Market, 540 Beef Cattle, 1000 Sheep and 960 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote extra \$5; first quality \$4 50 a 4 75; second quality \$4 a 4 25; third quality \$3 50 a 4. One yoke very fine 5 75.

Sheep.—Sales from 1 33 to \$2. A few stall fed Wethers 3 25.

Swine.—Several lots to peddle 3c for Sows, and 4c for barrows; one lot 3 1 3 a 4 1 4c.—At retail, from 3 1 2 to 5c.

The whale that swallowed Jonah, would have had considerable difficulty in digesting some of the tough yarns, with which certain medical professors adorn the columns of our daily papers, Peters' Vegetable Pills and Medicated Lozenges are not thrust into notice by such means, and yet their sale, dupes that of the nostrums of these bombastic egotists. Until dyspepsia, cough, worms, and all diseases of the stomach, bowels, and liver are abolished, which will not be till the commencement of the millennium, Peters' preparations are likely to maintain the ascendancy which they have acquired over the guess work compositions of blustering empirics. The public also manifest a determination to stick to Peters' Vegetable Plaster.

For Sale at No. 142 Thames Street by CHARLES N. TILLEY, Agent, Newport R. I.

North River Hay.

IN Store 300 Bundles of prime quality. Enquire of

J. S. MUNRO,
R. I. U. Bank Building,
Newport, Nov. 16, 1844—3m.

MARRIED.
In this town, on Sunday evening last, by Elder Lord, Mr. John Stowell, of Grey, Me, to Mrs. Adeline Chace.

DIED.
In Little Compton, 11th inst. Mr. Thomas White, aged about 89 years, a Revolutionary Pensioner.
In North Providence on Thursday 13th inst. Squire Thorber, in the 48th year of his age.
In New York on Wednesday noon, Mr. Anthony P. Shaw, formerly of this town, aged 35 years.

Marine List.

Port of Newport.
ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, December 14.
Schr's Gold Hunter, How, fm Bangor for New York; Hadassah, Day, fm Bangor for do; Merchant, Barker, fm Calais for do; Sultana, Smith, fm Bangor for Norwich; St. Croix, Hoyt, fm Calais for do; Batavia, Bark, fm Belfast for New Haven; Centerboard, Smith, fm Boston for New York; William, Parsons, fm Portland for Baltimore; Betsey & Deborah, White, fm Providence for Yarmouth; Dispatch, Nickerson, fm do for Dennis; Dispatch, Reynolds, fm North Kingstown for Norfolk; Namshong, Younk, fm Baltimore

SUNDAY, December 15
Brigs Majestic, True, fm Wilmington for New Haven; St. Lawrence, Randall, fm Stonington for Wilmington.
Schr's Caroline, Bliven, fm Norfolk; Erin, Gardner, fm do for Dighton; Engineer, Whitting, fm do; Adventurer, Lewis, fm New London; Princess, Rackett, fm New York; Spy, Smith, fm Bristol for Norfolk; United, Raymond, fm do for do; Minerva, Nash, fm Providence for Norfolk.
Sloops Vigilant, Heath, fm Providence; Jas. Lamphere, Kenner, fm do for New York; Editor, Dayton, fm do for do; Juno, Hudson, fm New York for Providence.

MONDAY, December 16.
Schr's Mary Clarke, of Boston, Crosby, (late Swift), 15 days fm Havana for New York, put in on account of damage in Sails, &c. Left at Havana.—Schr's Andrew Gray, Dukehart, fm Nassau on the 30th of November; Mary Washington, Lewis, fm N. York for do; Cora, fm Wilmington;—Brigs Midus, Benthall, fm S—; Aurora, Swift, fm Wilmington, 30th ult; Junius, Cooper, fm Boston; Salisbury, Colby, fm Newburyport; Talleyrand, Tripe, fm Mobile; Samuel, Talford, Portland; Ceylon, Pratt, fm Wilmington; Angelina, Linscott, fm Bath; Hogan, Caleb, fm Portland; Susan Jane, Stanwood, fm do; Champion, Buckman, fm do; Me. Lellan, fm Bath; Betsey, Birnham, fm Wilmington;—Ships Rapid, Ward, fm New York; A—; Patten, Thompson, fm do; Harmony, Mardene, fm do; Ellen, Gill, fm Boston; Galeole, Lombard, fm do.

Schr's Carroll, Crosby, fm Havana for New York.
Sloops Brunette, Smith, fm Norwich for Providence; Hudson, Crapo, fm New Bedford for do

TUESDAY, December 17.
Brig Gen. Cobb, Hammond, from Providence.
Schr's Carroll, Crowell, fm Providence for Dennis
Sloop Jas. Bennett, Smith, fm Albany for Providence.

Pilot Boat E. E. Collins, (of New York.) Turner, front a cruise, having been lying too under close reef'd foresail the last 3 days—put in for provisions. Boarded night of 14th, off South Hampton, ship Northumberland, Griswold, fm London for New York.

WEDNESDAY, December 18.
Brig Oradys, Kelley, 33 days fm St Marks, (W. F.) for New York. Has experienced very heavy weather, carried away her bulwarks, lost some sails, received other trifling damage, and is short of provisions—has been five days off New York, with a N. Y. Pilot, (Mr. Callahan), on board, but was compelled to bear away for this port. She will repair and proceed.

Schr's John H. Crouch, Hamlin, fm Bristol for Cape May; Beaver, Allen, fm Fall River for New York; Richard Rush, Nickerson, fm Providence for Philadelphia; Judge Hitchcock, Hathaway, fm Somerset for North Carolina; William, Barton, fm Portland for Baltimore; America, Somers, fm Warren for Great Egg Harbor; Canton, Cobb, fm Baltimore for Bristol; North Star, fm Providence for Baltimore; Increase, Herick, fm Fall River for Philadelphia.

THURSDAY, December 19.
Sloop Charles, fm Providence for N. York.
FRIDAY, December 20.
Bark Pilgrim, Clark, fm Somerset for Bay of Mexico.
Sloop Helen, Pitman, fm New Bedford.

Marine Memoranda.

Ship St. Lawrence, Chase, arr at New Orleans 10th, fm Philadelphia.

Ship Palestine, Mumford, was adv at Mobile 5th for Liverpool, wanting 2 or 300 bales. Brig Poonshontar, Gifford, hence, arr at Philadelphia 12th, and el'd 16th, with a cargo of coal for J. D. Northam.

Brig Tasso, Burdick, is reported at Havana about the 5th inst, for New Orleans, soon.

Brig Lisbon, Taylor, el'd at Wilmington 6th for Cuba.

Brig Annawan, Swazey, el'd at Wilmington 12th for Guadaloupe.

Brig Virginia, Hood, arr at Franklin, Ea. 11th fm Kingston, Ja., and was to clear 2d inst, for Richmond, Va.

Schr's Warsaw, Burdick, el'd at New Orleans 6th for Charleston via Grand Calliou.

Schr's Franklin Green, Wyllie, arr at Savannah 8th, 10 days from Havana.

Schr's Mogul, Moore, hence, arr at Georgetown, S. C. previous to 11th.

Schr's Van Buren, Cole, el'd at New Orleans 21 for Port Lavaca and Matagorda.

Bark Highlander, had been hove out at Key West, 28th; her keel was half gone, plank badly elevated, stern post and fore foot injured, and strained throughout; was feared would be condemned.

Weekly Almanac.

1844.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	Moon sets.	High Water
21 Saturday,	7 32	4 28	3 39	5 13	
22 Sunday,	7 32	4 29	5 29	6 2	
23 Monday,	7 32	4 28	6 24	6 50	
24 Tuesday,	7 32	4 25	7 19	7 39	
25 Wednesday,	7 32	4 25	8 38	8 16	
26 Thursday,	7 32	4 26	9 36	9 14	
27 Friday,	7 32	4 29	10 38	9 59	

Full Moon 24th 2h 29m morning.

GRAND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

THE inhabitants of Newport are respectfully informed that a party of the Ojibway Indians, fourteen in number, from the wilds of the West, who are on their way to New York, and from thence to make a tour to Europe, will perform in Armory Hall

THIS EVENING,

Dec. 21st at 7 o'clock. The exhibition will be accompanied with a band. The performance will commence with the interesting ceremony of sitting in council in front of the wigwam, where the whole party will appear in full native costume, richly ornamented, displaying their implements of war, &c.

This party has been carefully selected both in regard to their general conduct and the best specimens of the Indian race.—Their ceremonies, games, dances, &c. will be conducted with the greatest propriety and decorum, embracing a true picture of Indian life, and will be found to be both instructive and amusing.

The Interpreter, who is a real Indian, will explain in English the nature and meaning of their various ceremonies, dances, &c. Admission 25 cents. Tickets at the principal hotels.

Dec. 21.

Bank of Rhode Island.

A Semi Annual Dividend will be paid at this Bank, on and after Wednesday January 1st, 1845.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Bank on the same day at 11 o'clock, a. m.

W. A. CLARKE, Cashier.

Newport Bank.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Officers for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, January 1st, at 3 o'clock, p. m. A Semi Annual Dividend will be paid on and after the first of January, 1845.

S. CAHOONE, Cashier.

R. I. UNION BANK.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are notified that their Annual Meeting for the election of Directors, will be held at their Banking Room, on Tuesday, January 7, 1845, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A semi-annual Dividend will be paid on and after Wednesday January 1st, 1845.

BENJ. A. MASON, Cashier.

N. E. Commercial Bank.

THE Stockholders are notified that their annual meeting for the election of Directors will be held at the Bank on Tuesday, January 7th, 1845, at 11 o'clock, a. m.—And that a dividend will be paid on the first of January.

G. T. WEAVER, Cashier.

An ALMANAC for 1845.

MOORE'S PROVIDENCE ALMANAC.

It will be issued in a few days.—The following embrace its principal contents: a blank memorandum for every day in the year—Governments of the State of Rhode Island, City of Providence, Towns of Newport, Warren, Bristol, N. Providence, Smithfield, Cumberland, and Fall River, Mass.—Custom House Officers of R. I. and Post Masters—Public Buildings and Officers in Providence—Churches and Ministers of Providence and of the above towns—Newspapers, &c.—Banks and Insurance Offices, with names of Officers—Packet Lines, Stage Routes, Societies and Institutions, Public Schools, &c. Also a Business Directory of Providence, Newport, Warren, Bristol, Pawtucket, Woonsocket and Fall River. A table of interest at 6 per cent, calculated for from 20 cts, to 600,00 for a day, week, or year.

Dec. 21, 1844.—1w.

Sportsmen Attend.

A Shooting Match will come off on Christmas Day, at the Beach, commencing at about 10 o'clock, if fair weather.

Dec. 21.

Just Received and For Sale.

Christmas and New Year's Presents, at STACY'S Variety store.

Together with a variety of mirthful games, for young Masters and Misses.

Dec. 21.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of

FELIX PECKHAM,

late of Middletown, dec. & has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the said estate are requested to present the same for settlement; and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to.

ABNER PECKHAM, Administrator.

Middletown, Dec. 20, 1844.

TO LET
and possession given immediately.

THE chambers of the House in Mill street, now occupied by the subscriber. For terms enquire of

DAVID M. COGGESHALL.

Newport, Nov. 23, 1844.

1845.

Farmer's and Rhode Island Almanacs, for the above year, for sale by J. H. BARBER.

Auctions.

NOTICE.
Will be sold at Public Auction, on the 30th day of December at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises:

ALL the right, title and interest of Mary E. Cook, William C. Cook, Sarah W. Cook, and Maria E. Cook, minor children of Charles C. Cook, late of Newport deceased in and to a lot of Land with the buildings thereon, situated in said Newport on Elizabeth street.

Conditions at the time and place, GEORGE I. COOK, Guardian.

Newport, Dec. 7.

Registry Tax Notice.

THE subscriber, Collector of Town and Registry Tax, has received the Registry Tax Book, from the Town Clerk, and is now in readiness to receive the Taxes. All persons who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of voting in 1845, must pay their Registry and personal property Tax, this month.

J. GOODSPEED, Collector.

Dec. 14, 1844.

Winter Arrangement.

FOR NEW YORK

VIA STONING TON RAILROAD,

DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Morning Line, via Long Island Railroad.—The MONROE

GAN, will leave Stonington for Greenport, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, on the arrival of the train that leaves Providence at 8 1/2 o'clock, a. m.

Night Line.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Captain Comstock, will leave Stonington, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the mail train from Boston.

Tickets for both routes can be obtained at the Stonington Depot, and on board the ferry boat.

WM. COMSTOCK, Agent.

Nov. 16.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

Court of Probate, Newport, Dec. 10th, 1844.

THE Commissioners heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors of the estate of Alexander Morgan, late of Newport, Wheelwright, dec., present their report of claims allowed by them; with request that notice may be given thereon that the same may be taken into consideration, at a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in January next, at 9 o'clock, a. m., all persons interested, are notified to appear at said time and place and be heard, and this notice to be published three successive weeks in the NEWPORT MERCURY.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Newport, Nov. 5th.

Charles Gyles, Administrator on the estate of Mary Smith, dec, formerly wife of Jacob Smith, late of said Newport, dec., presents his petition to this Court, representing that the personal estate of said Mary Smith, is insufficient to pay the just debts which said Mary Smith owed at the time of her decease, by the sum of two thousand six hundred and thirty eight dollars, two cents, and praying that he may be authorized by this Court to sell the real estate of said Mary Smith, in the town of Newport, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise said sum with incidental expenses; the same is read and received, and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate to be holden at the Town Hall in Newport, on the 1st Monday in January next, at 9 o'clock, a. m., and it is ordered that notice be given of the pending and prayer of said petition for 3 successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard.

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

Little Compton, December 9, 1844.

To the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of Little Compton.

WHEREAS Nathaniel Church, Executor in the Will named of Robert Brown, late of Little Compton, dec., declines serving in the capacity of Executor to said Will. We the subscribers respectfully request your honors to appoint our friend John B. Howland, of Little Compton, Administrator with the will annexed on said Robert Brown's Estate, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

WILLIAM WALKER,

ELIHU BRIGGS,

ELKANAH GIFFORD,

It is ORDERED, that the foregoing petition be received & the consideration of granting the request therein contained is referred to a Court of Prob

POETRY.

TO CHILDREN.

Sweet things! best things! to look on you
Eyes that are in their wane
Grow bright—and hearts at ebb of age
Fill with life's tide again.

And you not age, nor death should touch
If humble love might save;
But stronger is the love that blights
And gathers to the grave.

We know that you the angels love—
(They love all gentle things.)
And often o'er you fondly stoop
And spread their viewless wings.

And tenderly their starry eyes
Watch you by night and day,
And sweetly as they smile on you,
So you, on us, away.

And oh! should He who smiles on all,
And loves both young and old—
Should the dear shepherd take his lambs,
And bear them to his fold;

Should He who gave these buds of love—
Who gives—like maketh lorn—
Leave us like withered stems till eve,
And take them in the morn;

We still, oh God! would trust his love,
(They once, in form like them,
Slept on a woman's yearning breast,
A babe in Bethlehem;

Who writes, in flowers, upon the earth,
And stars, in heav'n above,
And smiles and tears, in human souls,
Bless'd characters of love;

Who Hope hath given to Death—as dawn
To darkest dark he gave;
And caused that still the new year's flowers
Grow on the old year's grave;

Who joy can bring from grief, as calm
Succeeds the wind's fierce wars—
As winter's tears bring summer leaves,
And night the joy of stars!

Who from these children's steps, the thorns
Of grief, and doubt, and care,
Can kindly take—for their peace
As kindly plant them there;

Through regions sad with weeping storms,
Dark wood, and frowning hills,
Or valley bright as angel dreams,
Can guide them at his will,

And lead them on in peace, with joy
And singing on their way;
Till at the last, their shining path,
Is lost in perfect day.

A Chronological Account of all material Occurrences from the first settlement of RHODE ISLAND.

1779.

At the Annual Election holden at
Providence on the first Wednesday of
May, the following persons were elected
officers:

William Greene, Governor.
Jabez Bowen, Deputy Governor.

Assistants.

Joshua Babcock, Gideon Comstock,
Paul Mumford, James Arnold,
Job Randall, Pardon Grey,
John Sayles, Peter Phillips,
Jonathan Arnold, Robert Brown,
Henry Ward, Secretary.

Wm. Channing, Attorney General.
Joseph Clarke, Treasurer.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery,
Henry Marchant, John Collins,

In January £500 lawful money was
granted by the General Assembly for
relief of the distressed inhabitants of
Newport; large contributions continued
to be made for the same object, in this
and the adjoining States.

On the 1st of February, the British
landed at Quiddnessett (N. Kingston) and
carried off 19 head of Cattle, 180 Sheep
and a small vessel with 80 bushels of
Corn on board.

At the February session of the General
Assembly, an act was passed confirming
the right of the Freeman of the towns of
Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth and
Jamestown to elect members of the As-
sembly, by meeting at such places as are
designated, during the time their respec-
tive towns are occupied by the enemy.

Col. Joseph Wanton, Jr. of Newport,
was appointed by Gen. Prescott, Super-
intendent of Police for the Island of Rhode
Island.

In April an expedition sailed from
Newport for Nantucket and brought
away a large quantity of oil, which had
been secreted there during the war, and
which belonged to persons friendly to the
King.

On the 21st of May a party of 150
men landed from the British ships at a
place called Equidnessett on the shores of
Narragansett Bay, where they surprised
and captured two subalterns and eleven
soldiers, besides carrying off several of
the inhabitants and 20 head of Cattle.—
The State troops and militia, however
collected in sufficient numbers to capture
5 prisoners and retake part of the booty.

Two or three Privateers were fitted
out from Newport about this time, they
were manned and officer'd principally by
American Refugees.

Preduary excursions by the British

were more frequent this year than at any
previous period since their occupation of
the Island. On the 7th of June, at
night they landed at Point Judith, and
collected together considerable live stock,
when they were attacked by some light
troops under Col. Jackson, and forced to
retreat. They carried off eight of the
inhabitants as prisoners.

The next day the same party landed at
Equidnessett, on the Narragansett shore
and burnt two houses, but on the ap-
proach of some troops retreated to their
boats. In July they landed again at the
same place but were driven off without
doing any material damage.

In July a party landed at Fall River,
carried off eight whites and five blacks.
They robbed some houses and left a num-
ber of proclamations offering the King's
pardon to repenting rebels.

(To be Concluded.)

FALES CYPRIAN

HAIR TONIC, For the Growth, Preservation and Restoration of the Hair.

NO matter how bald a person may be, a
growth of hair will be produced, and as
naturally too as herbage grows on the plain, or
the lily in the valley. This Tonic is war-
ranted to cleanse the hair from Dandruff, and
every other accumulating substance. Is your
hair dry and falling off?—The Tonic will moisten
and fix it firmly in the head. Is your hair
thin or your head bald?—The Tonic is war-
ranted to satisfy the largest desires in thick-
ening the hair in the first case and covering the
Bald Head with natural hair, in the second.
It is composed of these remedial agents that
restore the skin at once to a sound and healthy
condition, when thus restored, you will soon
discover on the head, a short soft and beautiful
growth of young hair, gradually increasing in
length, till it becomes like your other hair was
before you began to lose it.

FALES' COUGH, WORM, HEADACHE
and Diarrhea or Dysentery LOZENGES are safe,
certain and agreeable remedies for the diseases
for which they are recommended.

Numerous, speedy and surprising cures have
been effected by their use, hence their populari-
ty.

DYOTT'S ORACLE OF HEALTH, (Philadelphia)
Says that Fales' Medicated Lozenges are con-
sidered by those who have used them, to be far
superior to Sherman's or any other intro-
duced into that market.

The COUGH LOZENGES, are beneficial in all
cases of common colds, hooping cough, asth-
matic affections, inflammation of the throat
and lungs; they are also particularly beneficial
for the croup, and a very good substitute for
the celebrated HIVE Syrup, Cough Candles,
Quincy Cordials, Pulmonary Balsams, &c.

The WORM LOZENGES, are a safe and sure
remedy for Worms. Two or three is a dose
for very small children, and five or six for lar-
ger ones.

The DYSENTERY LOZENGES, are a certain
and agreeable remedy for Diarrhea, and bowel
Complaints of Children—Full directions as to
diet and manner of taking them, accompany
each box.

The HEADACHE OR CAMPHOR LOZENGES, are
beneficial in cases of nervous headache in fe-
verish affections of a typhus character. They
are useful in Rheumatism and peripneumony;
also in eruptive diseases, to favor the eruption
or bring it back when it has suddenly receded
from the skin, as sometimes happens in measles
and small pox.

N. B. Be sure that J. J. FALES, M. D., Bos-
ton, is on the side of the Box that you buy.

For sale in Newport, at the Confec-
tionary and Variety store of

T. STACY, Jr.
July 1.

At the Sign of the "Good Samaritan."
NO 92 Thames Street.
JUST RECEIVED

From Boston in addition to the former
Stock of

Medicine Dye Stuffs and
Perfumery,
Extract of Rose,
Do do Orange,
Do do Honey,
Do do Burgamot,
Do do Myrtle,
Do do Magnolia,
Do do Woodbine,

Milk of Roses,
Balm of Columbia,
Macassar, Buffalo, Bears, & Anique
Oil, for the hair,
French Lotion for chapped hands.
Cold Cream and Lip Salve,
German, French & American Cologne,
Sir James Murray's Fluid Magnesia,
Henry's Calcined Magnesia,
English, Winsor, and other soaps,
Edes, Kidders, & Paysons Indelible
Ink.

ALSO, Medicine Chests, for Families,
or Vessels, and a general assortment of
Medicine, warranted of the first quality.—
For sale as above.

CHARLES COTTON,
Newport Oct. 15, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully gives
notice, that he has taken the Store,
corner of Banister's wharf and Thames-
street, and directly opposite the Eagle
Hotel, where he intends keeping a gen-
eral assortment of Fruits, Preserves, Jellies
Spices, Catsups, Pickles, Macarons,
Vermacilla, Nuts, bottled and Draft Ale;
bottled Cider, Porter & Beer by the dozen
or single bottle; bottled and Fountain Soda
Water, with or without Syrups, by the
doz. or single bottle; Havana and Principe
Cigars; Fine Cut Chewing, Turkish and
American Smoking Tobacco; Pipes,
Bird Cages and Bird Seed; and a variety
of other articles too numerous to mention.
A share of public patronage respectfully
solicited.

T. S. STANHOPE.
Newport, May 18th.—1f.

F. GALLUP, M. D., performs
all operations on the teeth. Of-
fice in Mary street, near Spring

Flour, Buckwheat, Butter, &c., &c.

THE subscriber has recently returned
from New York with an additional
supply, added to his former Western pur-
chase, viz:—

Family Flour,
Buck W. Flour,
Goshen & Western Butter,
Cheese by the box & cask,
Leaf Lard in small kegs,
Spits & Pippin Apples, per bbl.
Snelbark Nuts, per bbl or bushel,
Damsion Plumbs, by bushel, &c.,
Fresh Raisins by the box,
Fresh Figs in small drums,
Brown Sugar,
White Beans by the Bushel, &c.
For sale at No. 9, Devens' Wharf, by
HENRY POTTER.
Newport, Nov. 30.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE owned and
formerly occupied by Mrs.
Com. Perry, with a large gar-
den, containing a variety of
Fruit Trees. The House is in good or-
der, and has every convenience for a
large family. Possession given as soon
as desired. Also.—A three story store
on Champlin's Wharf. Apply to
Nov. 2. B. A. MASON.

Smoke House.

JOHN W. DAVIS, No. 100, Thames
Street, has in readiness his SMOKE
HOUSE, for the purpose of smoking
HAMS. He will also take Hams to
cure, in the best manner. Those who
favor him with their custom will please
send them as above, and they will be
satisfactorily attended to. If any one de-
sires Mr. D. to send for their Hams and
return them, he will do so at a small ad-
ditional expense.
Newport, Nov 9, 1844.—3m.

TO LET.

THE upper part of the House
in Thames street, next north of the
subscribers residence. For
terms apply to
S. T. NORTHAM.
Also, a large School Room, in a very
pleasant situation, near the residence of
Dr. Cotton.

Court of Probate, Middletown, Nov 18th
Application was made for an Administrator
to be appointed on the estate of
FELIX PECKHAM,
late of Middletown, deceased.

It is ordered, That the same be received, and
the consideration thereof referred to a Court
of Probate, to be holden at the Town House
in Middletown, the 3d Monday in December next,
at 1 o'clock P. M. and that previous notice
be given by publishing a copy of this Order 3
several times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all
persons interested to appear at said time and
place, and be heard.

A true Copy—witness,
JOSHUA COGGESHALL, Probate Clerk.

LUMBER & LIME.

70,000 Shingles, various
qualities.
20,000 feet of Eastern Pine
Boards and Plank.
10,000 feet Hemlock, do. do.
4,000 Clapboards.
180 Casks of Lime.

To close a concern, the above will be
sold low, in quantities to suit purchasers.
Apply to JOHN D. NORTHAM.
Nov. 2.—1f.

PICTOU COAL.

ON STEVENS' WHARF,
FOR SALE a number of tons of Pictou
Coal of good quality at \$7 per ton of 2240
lbs. if taken from the wharf, or delivered in
town for 7.50 per ton of 2240 lbs., if applied
for within a few days.
ROBERT STEVENS.
Newport, Nov. 6.

AT H. SESSIONS.

Rich Cashmeres;
Moussoline de Launes;
Figured and Plain Alpaccas;
Taisans and Chusans;
Printed Velvets;
Thibets and Merinoes;
Gala Plaids;
Roslin and Highland Plaids;
Cloakings;
Calicoes and Cambrics;
Shawls, a great variety;
Rich Fancy Handkerchiefs;
Silk and cotton pocket do;
Gimps and Fringes;
Hose, Gloves, Ribbons, &c. &c.
Oct. 19.

Marine and Fire Insurance

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COM-
PANY, Providence, R. I. continue to
insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on
Cotton, Woollen, and other Manufactories,
Building and Merchandise, and also against
MARINE RISKS, on favorable terms.—
The capital stock is

\$150,000.

All paid in and well invested.—Director
elected June 6th, 1842:—
William Rhodes, Solomon Townsend,
Wilbur Kelly, Tully D. Bowen,
Robert R. Stafford, Nathaniel Bishop,
Amos D. Smith, George S. Rathbon,
Resolved Waterman, Caleb Harris and
Shubael Hutchings, Jabez Bullock,
Ebenezer Kelley.
Persons wishing for Insurance are requested
to direct their applications, which should be
accompanied with a particular description of
the property, per mail, to the resident and
Secretary of the Company, and the same will
meet with prompt attention.
Applications for Insurance may be made
in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.
WILLIAM RHODES, President.
ALEXO. PECK, Sec'y.
American Insurance Co's }
Office, July 14, 1842.

NEW TIN and SHEET IRON WARE Establishment.

THE subscribers have taken the
store No. 127 Thames Street,
nearly opposite the store of Messrs Finch
& Engs, and have entered into co-part-
nership under the name of

Coggeshall & Bliss,
for the purpose of manufacturing every
description of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.
They will sell on REASONABLE TERMS
to suit the times.

They have on hand a lot of plain Japan
and Britannia Ware. They also intend
keeping on hand an assortment of Sheet
and Cast Iron STOVES of the most
approved patterns.

N. B. All kinds of Job Work
in the above line done to order.

A share of public patronage is solici-
ted with the assurance that no pains will
be spared to give satisfaction to all who
may favour them with orders in their
line of business.

FREEBORN COGGESHALL.
WILLIAM H. BLISS.
Newport, Aug. 10, 1844.—1f.

NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE.

John H. Clegg
SILK, COTTON, and WOOLLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his
friends and the public, that he
has taken the DYE HOUSE, formerly oc-
cupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner
street, where he is prepared to dye and
finish at 10 days notice in the best man-
ner, the following articles, viz:

Broadeloths, Silks,
Cassimeres, Crapes,
Merinos, Sattins,
Circassians, Pongees,
Bombazines, Hosiery
Gloves, &c. &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarns
merino, circassian, bombazine, and crape
dresses; gentlemen's woolen garments,
such as dress, frock and great coats, sur-
touts, vests, and pantaloons—died and pre-
pared without ripping.

He will also clean gentlemen's woolen
garments of every description, in a neat
style—merino and Cashmere shawls clean-
ed and whitened, without injury to the bor-
der—carpets and woolen table cloths clean-
sed also.

All articles left at the Dye House in
Tanner Street, or the following Agents
will receive prompt attention.—Mrs. Ann
M. Eddy, next north of the Perry
Factory. A. M. Thomas, Wickford, John
Hedley, Portsmouth.
February 19, 1842.

Marble and Brown Stone MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs
his friends and the public generally
that he still continues to carry on the
Manufactory of Marble and other Stone
at the old stand No. 223, Thames-st.,
(North end), where he will manufacture
Monuments, Tomb and Head Stones of
the first quality of Italian and American
Marble and Slate, also hearths and free-
stone work of all descriptions.

Also, Soap Stone for lining stoves and
Grates all on the most reasonable terms.
Orders from any part of the Country
faithfully executed.
PHILIP STEVENS.
Newport, June 15, 1844.—1yr.

TO LET

and possession given immediately.

THE lower part of a conveni-
ent Dwelling House, with a garden
situated in Washington street,
being the late residence of Captain Robert
Carter, deceased. For terms apply to
THEOPHILAS TOPHAM.
Newport, Aug. 31.

FOR SALE.

A very pleasantly situated and
valuable FARM, laying on
the East side of this Island,
and 4 1-2 miles from New-
port, being partly in Middletown and
partly in Portsmouth, containing about
110 acres of excellent Land; it is well
fenced with stone wall.—The Farm has
on it a double two story dwelling house,
a good wash room chaise and milk house,
crib and grain house, and a large bouble
barn; all the above buildings are in good
repair—there is also a well of good soft
water, and a water grist mill that will
run for \$60 per year, and is in excellent
grinding order.—There is also a large
well grown greenling orchard, and a young
orchard; both orchards are in full bearing
of fruit.—The Farm will be sold on re-
asonable terms as to price and credit, and
any one wishing to secure an independ-
ence for life, will do well to purchase—
it is seldom such a Farm is offered for
sale on this Island.

ROBINSON POTTER.

FOR SALE.

The new House and Store,
situated at the fork of Broad
and Spring streets, built about
eight years since. It is one
of the best situations in Newport for
a store of any kind, and particularly for
the upholstery business. The House is
convenient for a large family, and on the
premises is a never failing well of ex-
cellent water, a brick cistern for rain
water led into the basement, and a wood
house in the yard. For further particu-
lars apply to

Z. L. HAMMOND.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Administrators' Notice.

THE undersigned having been ap-
pointed by the Court of Probate
of the Town of Newport, Administrators
on the estate of their father, Audley Clarke
late of Newport, dec., hereby request all
persons indebted to said estate to make
immediate payment to either of them,
and those having demands to present
them for settlement.

PELEG CLARKE, }
WM. A. CLARKE, } Adm'rs.
EDWARD CLARKE, }
Newport, April 4th, 1844. 11.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed
by the Hon. Court of Probate for the
town of Portsmouth, Commissioners on
the estate of

SOUTHWICK IRISH,
late of said Portsmouth, deceased, re-
presented insolvent, we hereby give notice to
the creditors of said estate, that they must
present their claims to either of the com-
missioners within six months from the date
hereof; and that we will meet at the house
of Joseph Childs on the first Saturday in
March next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the
purpose of examining and determining on
their several claims.

JOSEPH CHILDS, }
JOHN CORY, } Commissioners.
JOHN BOYD, }
All persons indebted to said estate, are
requested to make immediate payment to
PHEBE IRISH, Executrix.
Portsmouth, Sept. 9, 1844.

Commissioners' & Adminis- trators' Notice.

THE Subscribers having been appointed
by the Court of Probate for the town of
Newport, Commissioners to receive and
examine the claims against the estate of

CHARLES CASTOFF,
late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, and
six months from this date, being allowed
by said Court for the creditors to present
and prove their respective claims, we will
attend at the house of Charles E. Ham-
mett on the last Saturdays of October
November and December at 2 p. m., for
the purpose of deciding on such claims.
CHARLES E. HAMMETT, }
PETER P. REMINGTON, } Comm'rs.
WM. J. HOLT. }

All persons indebted to said estate are
requested to make immediate payment to
CLARKE BURDICK, Adm'r.
Newport, July 1, 1844.

Administrators' Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice
that he has been duly appoint-
ed Administrator on the estate of
CHRISTOPHER BARKER,
late of Portsmouth dec. & has taken upon
himself that trust by giving bonds as
the law directs. All persons having de-
mands against the said estate are re-
quested to present the same for settle-
ment; and all persons indebted to make
immediate payment to.

WM. BARKER, Administrator.
Portsmouth, Sept. 7.

Commissioners' & Adminis- trators' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appoint-
ed by the Hon. Court of Probate
of the town of Newport, commissioners
to receive, examine and allow the claims
of the Creditors of the estate of

GILES BARNEY,
late of Newport, & 6 months from this date
being allowed by said Court for the credi-
tors to present and prove their claims be-
fore said Commissioners, We will attend
at the house of Peter P. Remington, on
the 2d Saturdays in March, April and
May next at 2 o'clock P. M., for the
purpose of deciding on such claims as
may be presented against said estate.

CLARKE BURDICK, }
JAMES LAWTON, } Comm'rs.
ANDREW WINSLOW, }

All persons indebted to said estate are
requested to make immediate payment to
PETER P. REMINGTON,
Administrator.
Newport, Nov. 9, 1844.

Administrator's Notice.

THE subscriber having been appoint-
ed by the Hon. Court of Probate
of the town of Newport, administrator on
the estate of

GYLES BARNEY,
late of Newport, dec, requests all per-
sons having claims against said estate to
present them for settlement, and all in-
debted to make immediate payment to
PETER P. REMINGTON, Adm'r.
Newport, Oct. 12, 1844.

Executor's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives public
notice that he has been appointed
Executor to the last will and testament
of

PHILIP CHASE,
late of Little Compton, dec. and has ac-
cepted of said trust, and qualified himself
according to law, he therefore requests
all the debtors and creditors of said estate
to make settlement with him without de-
lay. THOS. W. CHASE, Executor.
Little Compton, August 17.

Stoves! Cooking Stoves!!

A NEW and SUPERIOR pattern
for COAL, just received; also, a
variety of Parlor and other Stoves, con-
stantly on hand and made to order, for
sale low by
COGGESHALL & BLISS.
Newport, Sept. 14, 1844.

Assignee's Notice.

THE undersigned having received from
WILLIAM A. COGGESHALL, and DAVID
M. COGGESHALL, Jun., both of the town
and county of Newport, Cabinet Makers
and partners under the firm of W. A. &
D. M. Coggeshall, an assignment of all
their property for the benefit of their credi-
tors; those having demands against the
said Coggeshall's are requested to present
them, and those indebted to make immedi-
ate payment to
JONATHAN T. ALMY, Assignee.
Newport, Oct. 1, 1844.

R. P. BERRY, SURGEON DENTIST.

Office at Mr. S. Peckham's in
Church street, second house from Thames
street.

REFERENCES.

James V. Turner, M.D.; H. E. Turner, M.D.
David King, M.D.; H. N. Pierce, of New
port.
J. Holms, M.D.; L. W. Briggs, M.D.; o
Bristol.
Newport, April 27.—1f.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified a-
gainst harboring or trusting my
wife Phebe Ann Rose, now residing in
Jamestown, on my account, as I shall
not be responsible for any debts she may
contract after this date.

WM. ROSE,
mark
North Kingstown, Oct. 26, 1844.

BIRDS, BIRDS, BIRDS.